

# THE DEMOCRAT

WILL E. STOKES, EDITOR  
AND PROPRIETOR.  
GREAT BEND, KANSAS

## CURRENT COMMENT.

The natural gas supply at Columbus, O., has been cut off, the supply being too weak.

Butler, Mo., has a new coal dock built at a cost of more than enough to accommodate ocean steamers.

The epidemic of la grippe in Louisiana, which has been prevalent since November 15, has abated.

The military reservation at Fort Gibson, I. T., has been transferred to the Interior Department for settlement.

M. FLOQUET has been re-elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies, receiving 282 out of 325 votes cast.

It is reported that the Washburn-Moen Harbed Wire Company proposes to erect a wire fence along the shore of Lake Superior, the shape for four thousand acres.

A nugget of pure gold the size of a bean was found in the ear of a chicken near Burlington, Ia., and considerable gold was also found.

Businessmen are anxious to drive a railway tunnel under New York Bay from Staten to Long Island, and make Brooklyn a terminal point.

Attorney General McKim has decided that the sugar duties provided by the McKinley bill will not be legal, and he has ordered a refund.

The President has nominated Henry H. Swan as United States Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, to succeed Judge Brown, who on the Supreme Bench.

The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has officially denied that he offered Prince Bismarck the Premiership of his Kingdom.

The Indiana House passed a resolution criticizing the census returns as grossly inaccurate, and representatives in Congress are instructed to take steps toward correcting such returns.

GEORGE C. BAKER, clerk in the United States appraiser's office at Philadelphia, has been arrested for complicity in fraud against the Government in which Spreckels' sugar refinery was interested.

NEW YORK. An interested crowd in New York watched ex-Mayor Grace destroy by fire \$5,000,000 worth of South American railroad bonds, which had to be put out of the way to protect a big stock transfer.

FRANK P. DEMAREST, member of the New York Legislature, was arrested at New York, N. Y., recently, charged with misappropriating money and forging the names of checks. He refused the money secured.

THE Irish Registrar-General in his report on the potato crop in Ireland announces that 280,000 acres of potatoes were planted in 1900, as against 787,356 acres in the preceding year, and that the yield had decreased 1,037,193 tons.

COMMISSIONER HAT, of Wyoming, telegraphed Secretary Dickinson, of the Territory's Fair at Chicago, that the Governor has signed the bill appropriating \$50,000 for Wyoming's exhibit at the Exposition of 1903. The Legislature of the young State of Wyoming is the first in the Union to make an appropriation for this purpose.

PARISH physicians criticize Prof. Koch's report upon the ingredients of his famous lymph. They say that the report is incomplete and does not indicate the quantity of the dose or the substances composing the lymph. They add that the remedy is shrouded in mystery and the necessity of caution is imperative. They also say that the efficacy has not been shown and no patient treated according to the Koch system in France has been cured.

PRESIDENT BAKER, in his address to the members of the Chicago Board of Trade at the annual meeting, charged the Western Union Telegraph Company with fostering bucketshops and said that he believed the time was ripe for the members of the several exchanges to establish their own telegraph lines. A committee of five was appointed at the meeting to formulate such a plan as suggested by President Baker.

MISS LILLIAN OWEN, of Sol Smith Russell's company, who was journeying eastward from St. Paul, Minn., to wed Charles Kent of St. Paul, Minn., died at Chicago recently after a short illness. Like Miss Emma Abbott, she was taken ill with pneumonia at Salt Lake, Utah, but had temporarily better fortune than the famous opera singer, begged to continue to travel until reaching Chicago, she had acquired a reputation as a bright little society belle. She was 24 years old.

SECRETARY PROCTOR has received a letter from General Ruger, dated St. Paul, January 1, in regard to the conduct of the Indian police taking part in the capture of Sitting Bull with a view to rewarding them for their services and also providing for the families of the policemen who were killed in that engagement. He says: "The conduct of these men is remarkable for fidelity as well as courage and some act of the Government in recognition of them would seem fit as to those directly concerned and expedient for the encouraging effect it would have upon all the Indians of the reservation who desire to conform to the new conditions of their lives."

THE new Japanese Minister to the United States, G. Tatenoe, who has just been presented to the President, is accompanied to this country by his wife, a five-year-old daughter, his private secretary and a law student. The Minister talks English fluently, and his wife and child are dressed in Western garb. Mr. Tatenoe's public career began in November, 1877, when he was appointed as an officer of the Imperial household. In 1878 he was a member of the commission appointed by the Imperial Government to receive General Grant, whom he met on his arrival from China and accompanied during his stay in the land of the Rising Sun. In 1880 the Minister accepted the Governorship of Osaka, one of the largest provinces in the Empire, and for ten years occupied that position.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

AFTER routine business in the Senate on the 12th debate on the financial bill was resumed and Senator Allen (Wash.) spoke in favor of free coinage. Mr. Platt gave notice of the next morning's debate on the bill disposing of the financial bill. He would ask consideration of the copyright bill, and Mr. Paddock gave the same notice as to the pure food bill. Messrs. Berry and Cockrell spoke in favor of free coinage and Mr. Allison took the floor, and the Senate adjourned. The House Mr. Dockery, on a question of privilege, offered a resolution in regard to the committee on rules refusing to report his "silver pool" resolution, and directing the committee to report, which brought on a long political wrangle. The resolution was amended by appointing a committee of five to investigate the silver pool and to report. The committee on the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill, was then considered until adjournment. The Senate on the 13th Mr. Platt gave notice of an amendment to the financial bill, abolishing the tax on State banks. The financial bill then came up and Mr. Sherman spoke for four hours against the bill. He argued that according to all historical parallels, the silver coinage provision would go practically out of the country or would be held at its value abroad, compared with the value of silver bullion. Mr. Allen also spoke in opposition to the bill. After disposing of several public buildings bills the House resumed consideration of the financial bill, which occupied much time with but little accomplished. The report of the subcommittee was laid before the House and the House adjourned.

WHEN the Senate met on the 14th consideration of the financial bill was resumed and Mr. Ingalls argued at length in favor of the bill. He said that the bill would be a benefit to the country and that it would be a benefit to the country and that it would be a benefit to the country.

THE House on the 14th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 15th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 16th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 17th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 18th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 19th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 20th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 21st considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 22nd considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 23rd considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 24th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 25th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 26th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 27th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 28th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 29th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 30th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 31st considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 1st considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 2nd considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 3rd considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 4th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 5th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

THE House on the 6th considered the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the financial bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was then passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 100 nays.

FILES in New York early the other morning destroyed property to the value of \$750,000.

A schooner has arrived at San Pedro, Cal., with 2,300 sealskins on board, caught in open water.

The locomotive works at Richmond, Va., have been burned. Loss, \$125,000.

The prize fight at New Orleans between Fitzsimmons, of New Zealand, and Dempsey, of America, was won by Fitzsimmons somewhat easily in thirteen rounds.

The Treasury Department has authorized the allowance of the usual drawback on nails made from imported material and used in connection with domestic lumber in manufactures of cases or boxes exported as covering for oil in tin cans.

The Postmaster-General, after an investigation made by post-office inspectors of the trouble at Catherine, Ala., has issued an order abolishing the post-office at that place.

The largest oatmeal mill owners in the country, in conference in Chicago, have virtually agreed on a plan of consolidation.

THREE earthquakes occurred on the 15th at Parral, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. The gallery of the convent of the Sacred Heart gave way, killing six persons and wounding nine. Communication with Chih has been cut off, it is believed by action of revolution and the censorship of the party in power.

An American bobbin, spool and shuttle company has been organized at Portland, Me., with \$2,000,000 paid up capital.

The "black death" is reported raging in Siberia.

In response to a petition to that effect, the telegraph operators on the line of the "Nickel Plate" road between Chicago and Cleveland have been granted an advance in wages of 50 per cent.

JOHN C. HALL, who has always had the reputation of being one of the most careful and upright lawyers in San Francisco, is said to be a defaulter to the amount of more than \$130,000. His downfall is due to gambling in stocks.

A DISPATCH from Sydney, N. S. W., states that Stevenson, of New Zealand, defeated Babour, of England, in a sculling match, rowed on the Parana river. The championship match will be contested on April 28 between McClean and Stanbury. The stakes are \$1,000 a side.

THE Stoneboro Savings Bank and the Sandy Lake Savings Bank, of Greenville, Pa., both of which were largely managed by the same parties, have failed. The liabilities of the Stoneboro institution exceeds the assets, but the Sandy Lake concern claims to be able to pay its debts in full.

MRS. STEELE, wife of Governor Steele of Oklahoma, was seriously injured at Marion, Ind., by a fall on the icy pavement. There are apprehensions as to her recovery.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended January 15 numbered 41, compared with 403 the previous week and 336 the corresponding week of last year.

ANOTHER sensation has been sprung by Governor Hovey sending to the Indiana Legislature a special message charging Warden Murdoch, of the Northern prison, with embezzling \$40,000.

TWO warring factions of the Colorado Legislature have failed so far to reach an amicable settlement of their difficulties.

TWO workmen for years occurred recently in a four-story block in Rutland, Vt. Many valuable records and documents were destroyed.

THE Players' League has gone out of existence. The National League, Western Association and American Association are united in a National agreement.

WALLACE LETHBRIDGE, nephew of General Lew Wallace, fell from a window in St. Paul, Minn., and was killed. Many believe it was a suicide.

THE great Dobson carpet mills near Philadelphia have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$300,000.

THE recent disgraceful scenes in the Colorado House resulted in murder. Inspector of Police Hawley dying from the bullet wound inflicted by Doorkeeper McCoy.

THE legislative day of the Senate of the 16th was continued until 6 p. m. of the 17th, when the elections bill was laid aside and the adjournment was held until the 19th.

THREE Indian ladies who ran away from the school at Anadarko, I. T., were frozen to death. The principal of the school died, fearing the vengeance of the relatives of the boys.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the venerable historian, died at Washington on the 17th. He was born at Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1800.

THE alarm caused by the revolutionary outbreak in Entre Rios, Argentine Confederation, has subsided.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended January 17 showed an average increase of 7.2 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 7.3.

THE British Stock Exchange was buoyant during the week ended January 17. Money was abundant. The Paris Bourse was firm with an upward tendency. Berlin was irregular and rather dull.

WALLBRIDGE's hardware store, Buffalo, N. Y., burned recently. Loss, \$225,000; insurance, \$200,000.

A DISPATCH says that the revolt in Chili is spreading rapidly. The insurgents are very energetic and are said to be managing their campaign in a very skillful manner. They appear to be possessed of large resources and the issue, according to the dispatch, is very doubtful.

TWO women were killed and several persons injured by a natural gas explosion at the Marvin Hotel, Findlay, O.

THE Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$1,873,000 for the early completion of the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon, and \$315,000 for the early completion of the canal and locks at the cascades of Columbia.

THE city council of Cincinnati has passed an ordinance to make it a misdemeanor to give hypnotic lectures.

THE legislative committee of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance has decided to push a bill for a State Agricultural Bureau.

SEVEN thousand dollars worth of opium was seized at Oakland, Cal., on an express wagon.

SIR JAMES HANNEN has been appointed Lord Justice of the British Court of Appeals, to succeed Sir Barnes Peacock. He is best known to the world through his presidency of the Farnell Commission. He was born in London in 1821 and is a member of the Privy Council.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A brakeman by the name of Segnor was killed by the Santa Fe cars near Lawrence the other day.

Sam Austin and Frank Gray, two colored boys, were examining a shotgun at Lawrence the other day when the piece was accidentally discharged, the result of which is that Gray will lose his right leg.

The State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka on the 14th. Governor Humphrey delivered an address of welcome to which President A. W. Smith replied. The attendance was large and many interesting papers were read.

Delegates from 300 towns, villages and cities met recently at Topeka in session to form a permanent organization of the Citizens' Alliance. It is a sort of supplementary organization to the Farmers' Alliance, bearing the same relation to the towns and cities that the farmers' does to the country.

Several Alliance candidates for the Legislature have filed contest against the election of Republican opponents, to whom certificates of election were issued. All are based upon corrupt means used in the election. They are J. A. Moor, of Ellis County, against J. H. Reeder; S. M. Bennett, of Meade, against A. H. Hader; E. W. Maxwell, of Marion, against George W. Road.

The report sent out from Lawrence of a shortage of a large sum on the part of L. H. Corse, as agent of the Douglas County Alliance, is denied by later reports. The failure of a Denver commission house occasioned a loss of a few hundred dollars to two or three individual shippers, for which Mr. Corse was not responsible, covers the actual facts in the case.

Wolves are said to be invading the western border counties of the State in search of food. A short distance from Liberal the other morning Mrs. Garvey and her child were attacked by a pack of wolves a few steps from their home, and while the woman escaped with slight injuries, the boy was killed and his body mangled so horribly that he could not be recovered.

The American Live-Stock Commission Company at Kansas City, has charge of the handling and sale of the live-stock marketed by the Kansas Alliance and State Grange. The business being conducted on the mutual co-operative plan, and so regulated as to prevent members from shipping on an overworked market, the net profits of the business being distributed to the shippers and stockholders.

The State officers-elect were inaugurated at noon on the 12th in the Governor's office, at Topeka. There was no ceremony or display. They were in a quiet and unassuming manner, and the inauguration was a simple affair. The Governor-elect, J. W. Smith, was inaugurated first, followed by the other officers.

The State Board of Agriculture, at its recent session in Topeka, elected the following officers: President, A. W. Smith; vice-president, E. Herington; treasurer, Samuel Howe; executive committee, W. F. Lyon, of Cheyenne County, T. M. Pickering, of Cherokee County, and J. C. B. Sullivan, of Cherokee County. George W. Glick, of Atchison County, and T. A. Hubbard, of Sumner County.

The Commissioner of Labor in his forthcoming report will show that out of 700 reports from child workers under 15 years of age, about three per cent. were between 10 and 12, eight per cent. between 12 and 13, twenty per cent. between 13 and 14, thirty per cent. 14 and 15 and the remaining thirty-eight per cent. about 16. The weekly wages paid these children were from \$2 to \$6, an average for all of less than \$4.

The Supreme Court has decided that the public schools can not discriminate against colored children. In the case of Bertha and Lilly Knox, colored children of Independence, against the board of education of that city, the court held that the Legislature not having granted to cities of the second class power to establish separate schools for white and colored children, the action of the board of education in attempting to exclude children from schools and compel them to attend a separate school for colored children was illegal.

The stock brokers of the State met at Topeka on the 14th for the purpose of organizing a State association. The following officers were elected: President, William Sims, Topeka; vice-president, J. W. Johnson, Hamilton; secretary, J. W. Popenoe, Jr., Berryton; treasurer, J. B. McAfee, Topeka; directors, C. E. Westchok, Peabody; D. E. Moore, Monticello; W. Stewart, Wichita; Samuel Jewett, Lawrence, and W. A. Harris, Linwood. A number of papers were read and a resolution passed urging the passage by Congress of the Conger pure land bill.

In a case taken to the Supreme Court upon appeal from Sedgewick County, in which the question involved was the status of an unguaranteed interest coupon in the hands of a loan company which has advanced money upon it and to which the coupon has been delivered uncancelled, the Supreme Court lately decided that the title to interest coupons passed from hand to hand by mere delivery, and in the absence of an express agreement or controlling equity to the contrary, the assignment of one of a number of coupon interest notes secured by a mortgage carries with it a pro rata share of the security.

In the United States Circuit Court at Topeka Judge Phillips recently decided against Moses Harmon, editor of the Lucifer, a free love sheet, on his appeal from a sentence for depositing obscene literature in the mails. Judge Phillips sentenced Harmon to a year in jail, rendering a lengthy decision, in the course of which he said the liberty of the press is not to be sacrificed to license.

Harmon will again appeal. A colored cook named James Mason was seriously wounded at Wichita the other night by a shot in the groin, fired by Cora Ashton, whose jealousy was aroused by the attentions paid a rival by Mary Branch was shot and killed by Perry Valentine at Lyons the other day. The two men were close friends until a few months ago, when they fell in love with the same girl. Valentine was lately accepted by the girl, and Branch took his dismissal very much to heart. The result was a quarrel when they met and the killing.

The five-year-old daughter of Isaiah King, of Kansas City, Kan., was fatally burned the other afternoon. Her three-year-old brother held a piece of burning paper to her dress to frighten her, when her clothing took fire and she was frightfully burned before assistance reached her. She died two days after.

## KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

A Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings.

The Senate convened at noon on the 13th and was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor Johnson. The prayer was administered by the new senators, Long, of Morton; Smith, of Rice, and Wheeler, of Cloud. An adjournment was then taken until 7 o'clock, at which hour the Senate went into executive session. The following officers were chosen: President pro tem, F. B. Harkness of Clay County; chaplain, J. B. Bright, secretary, A. G. Stacey; assistant secretary, G. G. Wheat; sergeant-at-arms, L. C. Smith; as assistant sergeant-at-arms, J. N. Cooper; journal clerk, F. J. Jackson; assistant journal clerk, C. C. Harper, Gilby Kelley and G. Gregg; document clerk, J. E. Hoadland, and assistant, M. Best; docket clerk, Homer Gillette, and assistant, James B. Curry; postmaster, A. W. McDowell, and assistant, Clyde Bowman; chief enrolling clerk, Miss N. G. McLaughlin; messenger, Arthur L. Phillips; doorkeeper, W. B. Hetta, and assistants Washington Anks, C. Merriam, A. C. Higgins, J. H. Hamer, G. L. Hankinson, Daniel Meagher, C. M. Heath, A. B. Ackerson and J. S. Eldridge. The House met at noon and was called to order by Secretary of State Higgins. J. B. Coons was chosen temporary speaker and G. W. Collier, chaplain. The prayer was administered by the new senators, Long, of Morton; Smith, of Rice, and Wheeler, of Cloud. An adjournment was then taken until 7 o'clock, at which hour the House went into executive session. The following additional officers were chosen: Benjamin Matchett, of Osborn, speaker pro tem; J. H. Reeder, of Meade, sergeant-at-arms; James H. Fort, assistant clerk; G. W. Jacobs, journal clerk; A. B. Gilpin, assistant journal clerk; S. W. Chas. McChord, assistant; J. R. Lavelle, postmaster; Mrs. Ada C. Rimmer, assistant; Rev. J. G. Melville, chaplain; T. O. Hart, assistant sergeant-at-arms; Jacob Campbell, doorkeeper; Henry Dick, John Slaughterback and T. M. Moore, assistant doorkeepers.

In the Senate on the 13th Mr. Moody introduced a resolution for the economizing of space in the journal. Many bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. T. M. Carroll, prohibiting counties, townships and cities from issuing bonds, except for school purposes, and another by Mr. J. B. Coons, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of apple vinegar, and providing for the punishment of persons handling spurious vinegar. Mr. Elton introduced a bill reducing railroad passenger rates to two cents per mile. In the House Messrs. Brown, Webb and Dunsen were appointed a committee to consider and report upon the claims of delegates from unrepresented counties. But little business of general importance was transacted at the afternoon session.

The Senate on the 13th had a long struggle over the reference of the report of the Committee on Revision, which was continued until afternoon session. Mr. Mohler introduced a bill which prevents persons from waiving redemption and other rights on mortgaged property and repealing such provisions in present laws. It was finally agreed to refer the revision report to the appropriate committees and after an adjournment the Senate adjourned.

When the House met Mr. Webb, of Shawnee, protested against the waste of time in calling for the report of the committee on the petition of a quorum and he did not intend to follow the tactics of Speaker Reed. The speaker announced several standing committees. The special committee on the petition of a quorum was announced. The speaker announced several standing committees. The special committee on the petition of a quorum was announced. The speaker announced several standing committees. The special committee on the petition of a quorum was announced.

That we believe in the honor and integrity of the present Legislature of the State of Kansas, belonging to the People's party, and that all the wealth of said Ingal's Jewish masters can not purchase his vote, and that the said members retire this political chameleon to the shades of political history; for recognizing the wrongs that have been done to us by the Legislature, no repentance now can atone for twelve years of political treason of said Ingal's, because in his conduct he has shown that he has unconsciously told the truth.

That we denounce the platonic friendships of the present Legislature, and demand of our present Legislature laws that will absolutely exclude them from our State, and providing that any corporations bringing any business before the Legislature, shall forfeit its charter by said act.

That a National conference of reformers be held at Cincinnati between May 10 and 20, 1891.

The convention elected a delegation composed of twenty-five persons, consisting of Mrs. Diggs as chairman, Mrs. Crumb, Mrs. Lease, the National officers and other members to attend the conference above referred to.

A meeting was held in the afternoon to confer the secret work upon members who were not present, when the same was conferred. The National Assembly then adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in January, 1892, at a place to be designated by the National board of organization.

GREAT FIRE.

A Large Carpet Mill Near Philadelphia Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Fire broke out at 10:30 o'clock in the carpet mill of John and James Dobson at Falls of Schuylkill, a suburb of this city. The carpet mill was located in the center of a group of six mill buildings, each from two to seven stories high, and comprising one of the largest establishments of its kind in America.

At 1 a. m. reports received by telephone were that the large mill had burned to the ground and that two other mills were on fire. People living in the neighborhood were moving their furniture and Dobson's employees were carrying goods from their other mills.

At 1:30 a. m. the six-story carpet and plush mill was completely destroyed, as were also the wool storage warehouse and Brussels carpet mill. The fire was still burning fiercely, but was thought to be under control.

The loss will probably be \$600,000 to \$700,000. The buildings destroyed were those known as the main building, a six-story structure of stone, containing the spinning, combing, ingrain and printing departments. A secondary building, four stories high, containing the motive machinery, and the burling and weaving departments, the offices of the firm and several outlying small buildings.

Minister Lincoln.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 16.—United States Consul Jasper P. Bradley at 4 o'clock this morning boarded the steamer Saale, of the North German Lloyd line, to welcome back to England the United States Minister, Mr. Lincoln, who was on board. Mr. Bradley was kindly received, but Mr. Lincoln refused to submit to an interview with any